DRIVING ABROAD

Facts at your fingertips

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Table of Contents

	Page
Introduction	2
I. BEFORE YOU GO	
Passport	4
Visas	5
Documents	5
Vaccination	5
Clothes and Packing	6
What She Should Take	7
What He Should Take	8
Weather — It's Always Fair . . . Mostly!	9
Temperature Ranges (Fahrenheit) for Major European Cities	12
II. ON THE ROAD	
Closed! — Legal Holidays	13
Picture This	18
Traffic — Right or Left	19
Take it Easy! Speed Limits	20
Road Taxes for Visitors	21
Currency Conversion Table	22
Money Matters	24
Some Tips on Tipping	27
Country of Origin Plaques	28
Gallons to Liters Table	29
Kilometers to Miles Conversion Table	30
Tire Pressure Table	31
Quick Conversion Tables—Centigrade, Centimeters, Kilograms, Liters	32
Size Chart — Men, Women	33
Road Directions — 7 languages	34
Car Service — 7 languages	40
Keeping Posted	44
For Your Notes	45

Introduction

This booklet is presented to you by Caltex to bring added pleasure to your European motoring.

First, let us introduce ourselves. Caltex stems from two illustrious forebears, both of which are well known to motorists — Standard Oil Company of California (CHEVRON products) and TEXACO, Inc. We have been entrusted with maintaining their high standards throughout the Eastern Hemisphere.

At Caltex service stations throughout Europe, you will

find the same high-quality products, often with a familiar brand name. These include:

HAVOLINE Motor Oil — The world's finest premium motor oil, available in all grades from SAE 10W to 40.

HAVOLINE Special — Tops among multi-grades for those who prefer an all-season type of motor oil.

MARFAK Lubrication — Acknowledged by motorists as the most satisfying automobile lubrication that money can buy. Caltex-trained experts completely lubricate your car to manufacturers' specifications. At the same time, they check wear points for danger signs that give forewarning of inconvenient breakdowns on the road.

CALTEX Gasolines — Tops in performance. Dependable in all climates. Power-full CALTEX gasolines bring out the best in your car regardless of age, make or size.

You will find friendly Caltex dealers ready to serve you throughout:

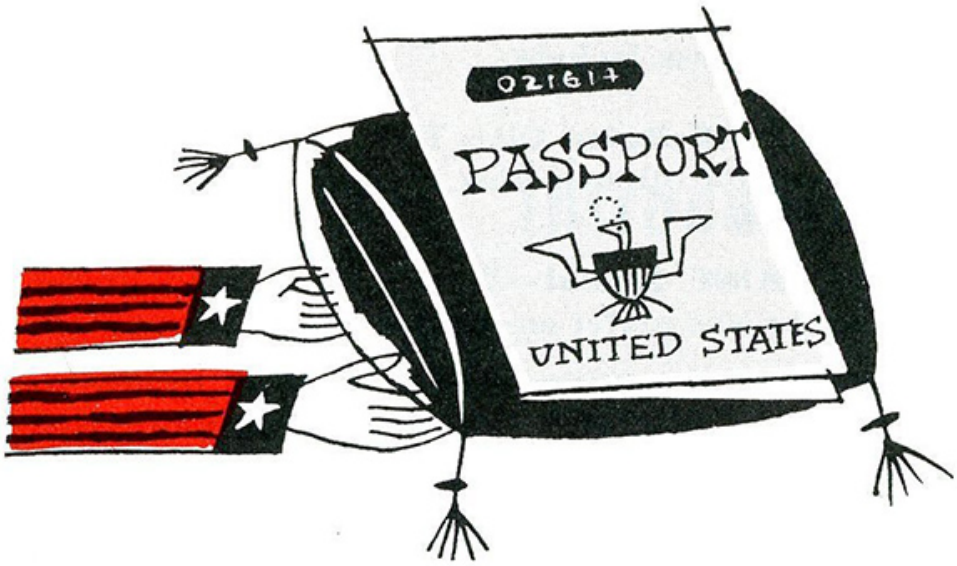
Belgium	**Holland**	**Norway**
Denmark	**Ireland**	**Sweden**
France	**Luxembourg**	**Switzerland**

In other countries, Caltex products are available from:

Great Britain ....**Regent Oil Company, Limited**
Greece .....**Essar**
Italy .....**Petrolcaltex**
Turkey .....**Petrol Ofisi**
West Germany .....**Tank-Kraft**

Caltex dealers invite you to stop in for road maps, directions or any other motoring assistance.

REGENT CALTEX PETROL CALTEX



PASSPORT

At the top of your list of things to do before you go abroad is, of course, to obtain your passport. It's the most important possession of every U. S. citizen overseas, and is required for travel by American citizens in most countries. Once you have it, be sure it is always with you when you're in Europe — and don't lose it!

Your passport costs $10, and is good for three years. It can be renewed for another two years on payment of five dollars.

Passports can be obtained from Passport Agency offices in New York, Chicago, Washington, San Francisco, Los Angeles, New Orleans, and Boston; from the clerk of any Federal Court, or any State Court authorized to naturalize aliens. You must appear in person to obtain a passport.

You need for identification your previous U. S. Passport; or a driver's license; or a Government (Federal, State, Municipal) identification card or pass; or a business or industrial identification card or pass if it has a photograph or physical description; and two recent head-and-shoulders photographs on unglazed paper, about 2½ x 2½ inches. If you were born abroad, bring your Naturalization Certificate.

VISAS

You do not need a visa to enter most European countries. Visas are necessary for Iceland and Yugoslavia.

DOCUMENTS

The documents needed for international motoring can be obtained in the U. S. through your local auto club or with the help of your travel agent. He is the most knowledgeable and best man to see to help you plan your trip with a day-by-day itinerary. The necessary papers are:

1. *Triptyque,* if one country is to be visited
2. *Carnet de Passages en Douanes,* if more than one country is to be visited. This is a permit to take a car from one country to another without depositing duties or fees.
3. International Driving Permit (for some countries)
4. International Registration Certificate
5. Your U.S. State Driving License (for some countries)

"Third party" or "green card" insurance is compulsory in Denmark, France, Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. It is easier and less expensive to arrange for insurance in the U.S.

VACCINATION

You must have proof of a smallpox vaccination in order to re-enter the United States. The International Vaccination Certificate, after being filled out and signed by your doctor or the local board of health, serves as proof of vaccination. The United States Public Health Service also recommends typhoid/paratyphoid inoculations if you are going to France or Italy.

Clothes and Packing

Here's a travel hint: the basics are the best. There's no need to clutter up your car with clothes you won't wear. It's far better to have too little along than too much, for you can always buy a needed article of clothing along the way, and luggage space in your car may be limited. In other words, you won't go wrong if you travel light.

The weather chart of temperatures and rainy months in European capitals will help give you an idea of when to wear what. You should have a raincoat, sweater, and some warm clothing in your travel wardrobe, wherever you go, since the temperature can be temperamental.

A reminder: your European friends are conservative dressers. Although you don't have to be dressed formally in a European city, custom frowns on shorts or blue jeans or loud shirts in Paris or London or any city in Europe. Reserve your beachwear for the beach, your sports clothes for the country. A suit for the men and a simple dress or suit for the women go well in Dublin, Dijon, or Dusseldorf — or in any city in Europe.

Pack shoes and heavy articles first on the bottom and along the sides of your suitcase. It's an excellent idea to pack overnight toilet articles and a change of clothes separately in an attaché case or small suitcase for one night stopovers. This can save you a great deal of time and trouble in unloading and loading the car.

WHAT SHE SHOULD TAKE

(Check List)

- ____ 1 travel suit, comfortable skirt
- ____ 1 tailored suit — basic color
- ____ 1 afternoon dress — basic color
- ____ 1 top coat
- ____ 1 dinner dress
- ____ 1 shirtwaist dress
- ____ 1 packable raincoat or umbrella
- ____ 1 pair plastic boots
- ____ 3 pairs of shoes — dressy high-heeled pumps, medium or low-heeled shoes, comfortable walking shoes
- ____ 3 white blouses — 1 dressy, 2 tailored
- ____ 1 cardigan
- ____ 2 hats — 1 packable dress hat, 1 travel hat
- ____ 1 scarf
- ____ 2 pairs of gloves
- ____ Nylon hose, one color only, medium weight; figure 3 pairs per two weeks.
- ____ 2 sets of nylon underwear
- ____ 1 pair of nylon pajamas, nightgown
- ____ 1 travel robe, 1 pair of slippers or scuffs
- ____ 2 basic color handbags — 1 large travel bag; the shoulder-strap type will leave hands free; 1 flat envelope bag for evening wear
- ____ Small travel clock
- ____ Correspondence address list
- ____ Plastic folding hangers
- ____ Laundry soap
- ____ Lightweight international travel iron with adapters.

Substitute according to time and place:

- ____ *For winter* — additional dinner or evening clothes. Two suit sweaters.
- ____ *For summer* — sports clothes: shorts, bathing suit, bathing cap, sneakers, sport shirt, beach slippers. Extra silk dresses.

____ For the handbag:
Cosmetic case: compact, comb, lipstick brush, lipstick, nail file, eyebrow pencil
Ballpoint pen and paper pad
Passport and several passport pictures to use when applying for visas in Europe.

One suitcase will hold all this — a wardrobe adequate for a 3-4 week trip.

WHAT HE SHOULD TAKE

(Check List)

____ 2 suits: one dark blue, one gray flannel
____ 1 topcoat
____ 1 sport jacket, 1 pair of slacks
____ 1 hat
____ 1 lightweight raincoat
____ 2 pairs of shoes (no dress shoes necessary)
____ 1 belt (or suspenders)
____ 6 shirts: 2 drip-dry dacron and cotton, 3 cotton, 1 long-sleeved sport shirt
____ 6 cotton or 2 miracle-fabric undershirts
____ 6 cotton or 2 miracle-fabric shorts
____ 12 handkerchiefs
____ 6 pairs of socks
____ 6 ties
____ 1 pair of pajamas, miracle-fabric type
____ 1 robe and slippers
____ 1 shaving kit; Electric razors should be equipped with "Travel kits" containing the plugs and adapters needed to use the razor in most countries.
____ Cuff links, collar pin, tie clasp
____ Small travel clock

Substitute according to time and place:

____ For winter — sleeveless sweater, gloves and scarf
____ For summer — bathing trunks, shorts, 2 sport shirts, summer-weight suit

A man's two-suiter will hold all this — easily!

It's always fair weather ... mostly!

Western Europe can be divided into three weather zones: the north, the center, and the south. The north, especially Scandinavia, is at its best in the summertime. The center — Denmark, Great Britain and parts of France — is most pleasant in the late spring, summer, or autumn. During spring and autumn you'll enjoy Italy in the south.

BELGIUM

Belgium boasts an even climate through the year, without severe extremes in temperature. Summer's the best part of the Belgian year, and the long stretches of beaches along the coast offer fine swimming.

DENMARK

The Gulf Stream keeps the Danish climate moderate, so there are no extremes of heat or cold in this Baltic Sea country. Denmark is warmer in the winter and cooler in the summer than Maine, but a top coat and a raincoat are good ideas.

FRANCE

French weather is pleasant and has few extremes. There are exceptions, but the thermometer in winter rarely goes down below 32°F (0° Centigrade) except in the high mountains, and summer temperatures are just as kind, rarely rising above 90°F (32.2°C). And, as all the world knows, Paris in the springtime is a lovely place, filled with flowers, sunshine and smiles, while the same can be said for the French Riviera at almost any season of the year.

GERMANY

Cool summers, long springs, and mild winters give Germany a comparatively temperate climate. January is the coldest month, but snowfall is heavy only in northern Germany, the Alps, and on the high slopes of central Germany's mountain ranges. The sun is strong in the Alps, even during the winter, and if you plan to visit the German Alps, don't forget your suntan lotion.

GREAT BRITAIN (England, Scotland, Wales) IRELAND

The gentle Gulf Stream gives Great Britain and Ireland a temperate climate. Warm in the summer, not too cold in the winter, and moist all year 'round, the British Isles have a more moderate climate than much of the United States. Scotland's weather is cooler and wetter. The climate of Northern Scotland is very much like that of northern New England.

ITALY

Italy's weather varies from the cold winter months of northern and central Italy to the 90°F summer heat in the south. Rome enjoys a mild climate, except for the long summer (May to October). It's hot during the day, but Roman evenings are usually pleasantly cool. You'll see plenty of rain in most of Italy during the winter months and early spring.

NETHERLANDS

Mild winters and refreshing summers characterize Dutch weather, which is much like Belgium's pleasant seasons. Summer nights are cool, and you might need a raincoat too. Late spring through fall is the best time to tour through the Netherlands.

NORWAY

The midnight sun shines on northern Norway from April to mid-August, and during this season you can enjoy 24 hours of daylight—every day! The summer months in Norway are usually not very hot, with a July high of about 70°F in Oslo.

PORTUGAL

Portugal's climate resembles that of Southern California. There are no extreme temperature ranges, and the nights are pleasant and low in humidity.

SPAIN

The rain in Spain falls mainly in the winter. The weather during the rest of the year is usually warm, sunny and dry. Spring and autumn are generally the best seasons for touring.

SWEDEN

Sweden has cool summers and chilly nights, but the winter is only a bit cooler than New England's winter. Sweden is a sunny country, which helps to account for the delight most Swedes take in sports and the outdoor life. During the summer months, Sweden shares the midnight sun with Norway.

SWITZERLAND

Cool summer evenings and bright days mark the Swiss climate. The clear air and lack of wind allows sunbathing throughout the year in the high Alps, and the careful traveler takes along sun glasses and sun lotion in all seasons — for in the Swiss Alps you can get snowburned and sunburned in February! Switzerland has about the same weather found in the northern United States — but a bit more moderate, with mild winters and summers.

Temperature Ranges (Fahrenheit) for Major European Cities

Remember — these are *averages*. It may be hotter or colder or rainier in a particular place than this table indicates, and sometimes is! But for a general guide, use this table.

CITY	AVERAGE TEMPERATURE JANUARY	JULY	RAINIEST MONTHS
Paris	37.8	65.6	October
Rome	45.0	76.1	Oct.-Dec.
Geneva	31.5	64.8	June-Aug.
Brussels	36.3	65.1	Oct.-Nov.
Amsterdam	37.5	63.0	Aug.-Oct.
London	38.5	63.5	Oct.-Dec.
Berlin	30.2	64.4	June-Aug.
Oslo	24.1	62.6	June-Oct.
Stockholm	26.6	62.6	July-Aug.
Copenhagen	30.5	61.8	August
Dublin	40.2	58.4	Aug.-Nov.
Lisbon	50.9	71.2	Nov.-Dec.
Madrid	49.8	73.8	Oct.-Dec.

Closed — Legal Holiday!

You'll find that each country in Europe has different holidays — days when it's hard to find an open shop anywhere, when entire cities put on festive garb, and there may be dancing in the streets. Try to plan your itinerary with these holidays in mind. (In the following list, no dates are given for "movable holidays".)

BELGIUM

Jan. 1, New Year's Day
Easter Monday
May 1, May Day
Ascension Day
Pentecost Monday
July 21, National Holiday
Aug. 15, Assumption Day
Nov. 1, All Saints Day
Nov. 11, Armistice Day
Nov. 15, King's Birthday
Dec. 25, Christmas
Dec. 26, Day after Christmas

Regular shopping hours: The large department stores are open from 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. every day except Sunday.

DENMARK

Jan. 1, New Year's Day
March 11, King's Birthday
5-day public holiday from Maundy Thursday to Easter Monday
Store Bededag (public religious holiday 4th Friday after Easter)
Ascension Day
June 5, Constitution Day
July 4th (in Rebild Danish-American National Park; stores remain open)
Whitmonday
Dec. 25, Christmas
Dec. 26, Boxing Day

Regular shopping hours: During the week all stores close at 5:30 p.m. They close on Saturdays at 2:00 p.m.

FRANCE

Jan. 1, New Year's Day
Easter Monday
May 1, Labor Day
May 8, V-E Day
Ascension Day
Whitmonday
July 14, Bastille Day
Aug. 15, Assumption Day
Nov. 1, All Saints Day
Nov. 11, Armistice Day
Dec. 25, Christmas

Regular shopping hours: Most French stores are open Saturdays and closed Mondays.

GERMANY

Jan. 1, New Year's Day
Jan. 6, Three Holy Kings (Magi) Day in Catholic areas
Good Friday
Easter Monday
May 1, Labor Day
Ascension Day
Whitmonday
June 17, Day of German Unity
Corpus Christi Day (in Catholic areas)
Oct. 31, Reformation Day (in Protestant areas)
Nov. 1, All Saints Day (in Catholic areas)
Repentence Day ("Honor the Dead" Day in Protestant areas, falls on Wed. before 3rd Sunday in November)
Dec. 25, 26, Christmas

Regular shopping hours: Shops are open from 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. daily; Saturdays, 9:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.

GREAT BRITAIN

Jan. 1, New Year's Day (in Scotland only)
Good Friday
Easter Sunday
Easter Monday
Whit Monday
1st Mon. in August, August Bank Holiday
Sunday nearest Nov. 11, Armistice Day
Dec. 25, Christmas Day
Dec. 26, Boxing Day

Regular shopping hours: Shops are open from 9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. except Thursday, when many close at 7:00 p.m. Most shops close at 1:00 p.m. on Saturdays.

IRELAND

Jan. 1, New Year's Day
Mar. 17, St. Patrick's Day
Good Friday
Easter Monday
Whit Monday
1st Mon. in August, August Bank Holiday
Dec. 25, Christmas Day
Dec. 26, St. Stephen's Day

Regular shopping hours: Shops are open from 9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Dublin stores have half-days Wednesdays and Saturdays; rural shops may close Wednesday or Thursdays.

ITALY

Jan. 1, New Year's Day
Jan. 6, Epiphany
March 19, St. Joseph's Day
Apr. 25, Anniversary of Liberation
Easter Monday
Ascension Day
Corpus Domini
May 1, Labor Day
June 2, Proclamation of the Republic
June 29, SS Peter and Paul
Aug. 15, Assumption of Our Lady
Nov. 1, All Saints Day
Nov. 4, Victory Day
Dec. 8, Feast of the Immaculate Conception
Dec. 25, Christmas Day
Dec. 26, St. Stephen's Day

Regular shopping hours: In Rome, Naples, and Southern Italy, the shops open at 9:00 a.m. and close between 1:00 and 4:00 for the siesta. They remain open until 7:30 or 8:00 p.m. The siesta is not always observed in the north.

THE NETHERLANDS

Jan. 1, New Year's Day
Good Friday
Easter Monday
Apr. 30, Queen's Birthday
May 5, Liberation Day
Ascension Day
Whitmonday
Dec. 25, Christmas Day
Dec. 26, Boxing Day

Regular shopping hours: Shops are open from 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Most stores close 1 to 2 p.m.; a half day which varies from city to city; and Sunday.

NORWAY

Jan. 1, New Year's Day
5-day public holiday from Maundy Thursday to Easter Monday (half-day on Saturday)
Whitmonday
May 1, Labor Day
May 17, Constitution Day
Dec. 25, Christmas Day
Dec. 26, Second Christmas Day

Regular shopping hours: Shops close at 5:00 p.m. during the week, 4:00 p.m. in the summer and 3:00 p.m. Saturdays.

PORTUGAL

Jan. 1, Universal Brotherhood Day
Good Friday
Corpus Christi
June 10, Camoes Memorial Day
Aug. 15, Assumption Day
Oct. 15, Heroes of the Republic Day
Nov. 1, All Saints Day
Dec. 1, Independence Day
Dec. 8, Lady of Conception Day
Dec. 25, Day of Family (Christmas Day)

Regular shopping hours: Shops are open from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon and 2:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.

SPAIN

Jan. 1, New Year's Day
Mar. 19, St. Joseph's Day
April 1, Victory Day
Holy Week
Ascension Day
July 25, St. James Day
Aug. 15, Assumption Day
Oct. 12, Columbus Day
Nov. 1, All Saints Day
Dec. 8, Immaculate

Corpus Christi Day
July 18, Labor Day
Conception
Dec. 25, Christmas Day

Regular shopping hours: Shops open at 9:00 a.m., close from 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m., reopen at 4:00 p.m. and close at 7:00 p.m.

SWEDEN

Jan. 1, New Year's Day
Jan. 6, Epiphany
Good Friday
Easter Monday
May 1, Labor Day
Ascension Day
Whitmonday
Midsummer Day
Dec. 25, Christmas Day
Dec. 26, Boxing Day

Regular shopping hours: Shops open at 9:00 a.m. and close at 6:00 p.m. daily; Saturday closing time varies from 2:30 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

SWITZERLAND

Jan. 1, New Year's Day
Good Friday
Easter Monday
Corpus Christi Day
Ascension Day
Whitmonday
Aug. 1, Swiss Independence Day
Dec. 25, 26, Christmas

Regular shopping hours: Shops usually open about 8:30 a.m. and close at 6:30 p.m., but many are closed from noon to 2:00 p.m. On Saturdays and days preceding legal holidays, shops close at 5:00 p.m.

Picture This...

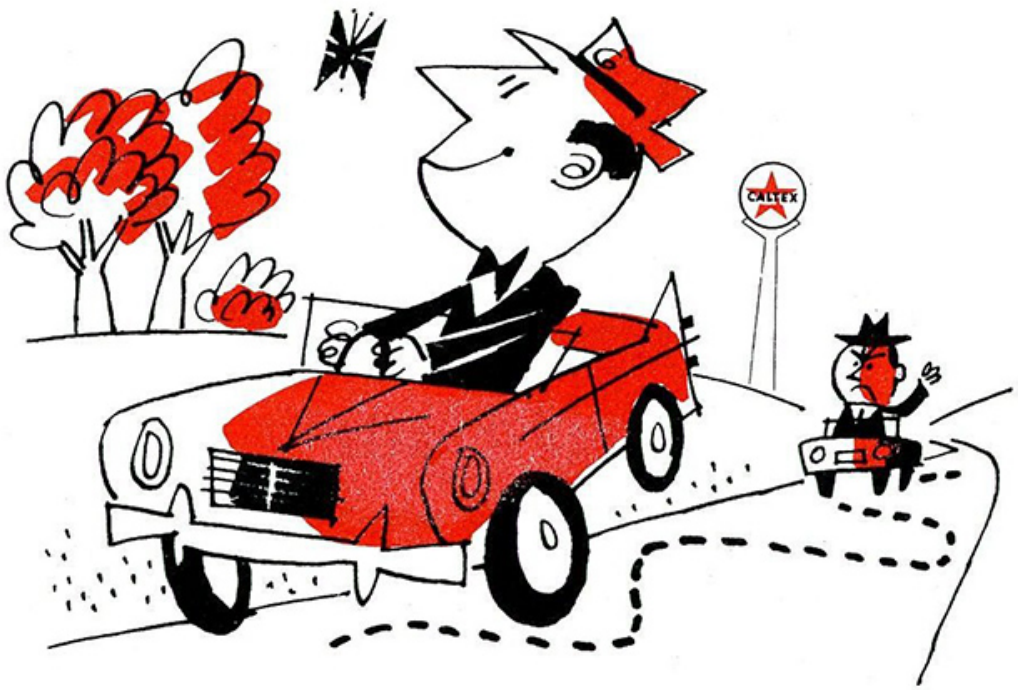
Cameras and cars and travel go together. When you're travelling by road, there's more to see, and you can always stop whenever you wish.

Most countries will allow you to bring in one still and one movie camera; you'll probably have to declare your camera and the amount of film you have with you. You can buy some excellent cameras in Germany, Sweden or Switzerland, but unless you're an expert in things photographic, you might have some trouble at first in mastering the intricacies of your special German or Swedish camera.

It's best to take film with you (especially color film) and keep your exposed film for processing until you return to the U. S., since you might have to wait some time for the finished product in Europe.

Hint: Keep your camera handy and loaded, because there are excellent shots 'round every bend in Europe.

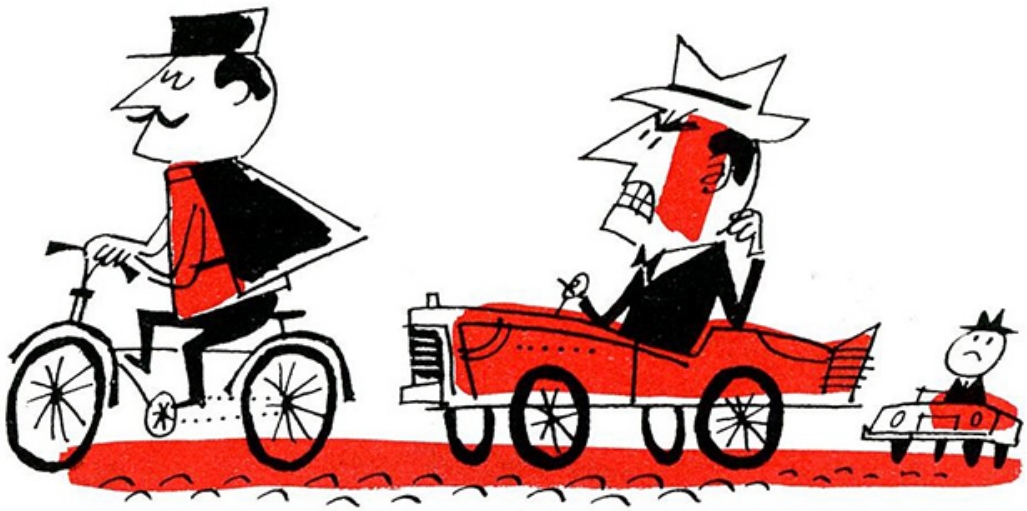
TRAFFIC



Right or Left — Not Down the Middle!

As in the United States, European traffic keeps to the right hand side of the road. There are three exceptions: when you're in Great Britain, Ireland, and Sweden, drive on the left, pass on the right. (Of course you'll drive even more carefully than usual when you're in any country in Europe, since you're not as familiar with speed limits and road rules as you are at home.) In France, use of the horn at night in cities is prohibited; headlights must be flashed on and off instead.

Take It Easy!



Speed Limits

Speed limits vary according to population, road conditions, and other factors. Usually speed limits are indicated on international road signs by the numbered limit within a red disc. Remember to convert to kilometers except in the British Isles. (The speedometer of the foreign car you are driving will probably be scaled in kilometers.)

COUNTRY	TOWN	OPEN ROAD	NOTES
Belgium	38 mph	None (during week)	Speed limit indicated by road signs
Denmark	None	None	Certain road sections have special indicated speed limits
France	Various	None	Open road speed unlimited; on week ends and holidays, 62 mph.
Germany	31 mph	None	In rural areas, drivers must adapt speed to fit road conditions

Great Britain	30 mph	None	Royal parks have specially reduced speed limits
Ireland	None	None	Speed limits are in force in certain cities and built-up areas
Italy	None	None	Car must be under control at all times; reduce speed at crossings
Netherlands	31 mph	44 mph	30 mph speed limit for cars with trailers with a wheel base load weight of over 825 lbs.
Norway	25 mph	43 mph	Speed limits indicated by special signs
Sweden	31 mph	None	Speed limits indicated by special signs
Switzerland	None	None	Speed must be reduced on level crossings, mountain roads, and in residential areas

Road Taxes For Visitors

Belgium	None for 90 days	Ireland	None for 4 months
Denmark	None	Italy	None for 90 days
France	None	Netherlands	None for 1 year
Germany	None for 90 days	Norway	None for 1 year
Great Britain	None for 90 days. Internal Circulation Permit to be displayed on windshield	Sweden	None for 1 year
		Switzerland	None for 90 days

Currency

U. S. A.	Belgium	Denmark	France	Germany	Great Britain
Dollars Cents	Francs Centimes	Kroner Öre	New Francs Centimes	Deutsche Marks Pfennigs	Pounds Shillings Pence
.10	5.00	.69	.50	.42	0. 0. 9
.14	7.00	1.00	.69	.59	0. 1. 0
.16	8.00	1.10	.79	.67	0. 1. 2
.20	10.00	1.38	.98	.84	0. 1. 5
.24	12.00	1.66	1.18	1.00	0. 1. 9
.25	12.50	1.72	1.23	1.05	0. 1.10
.30	15.00	2.07	1.49	1.26	0. 2. 2
.35	17.50	2.42	1.72	1.47	0. 2. 6
.50	25.00	3.45	2.47	2.10	0. 3. 7
1.00	50.00	6.91	4.93	4.20	0. 7. 2
2.80	140.00	19.35	13.82	11.76	1. 0. 0
5.00	250.00	34.55	24.68	21.00	1.15. 8
10.00	500.00	69.10	49.37	42.00	3.11. 5
20.00	1000.00	138.20	98.74	84.00	7. 2.10
30.00	1500.00	207.30	148.10	126.00	10.14. 3
40.00	2000.00	276.40	197.40	168.00	14. 5. 8
50.00	2500.00	345.50	246.80	210.00	17.17. 1
75.00	3750.00	518.25	370.30	315.00	26.15. 8
100.00	5000.00	691.00	493.70	420.00	35.14. 3
Amount you may enter with	No limit	500.00 Kr.	No limit	No limit	No limit
Amount you may take out	No limit	500.00 Kr.	250 New Francs	No limit	10 Pounds

(Since currency rates fluctuate, these figures should be considered app

Conversion

Italy	Nether-lands	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzer-land
Lire	Guilders Cents	Kroner Öre	Escudos Centavos	Pesetas Centimos	Kroner Öre	Francs Centimes
63	.38	.71	2.87	4.20	.51	.43
88	.53	1.00	4.02	5.88	.72	.60
100	.61	1.14	4.60	6.72	.82	.68
125	.76	1.43	5.75	8.40	1.03	.85
150	.91	1.71	6.90	10.00	1.24	1.03
156	.95	1.79	7.19	10.50	1.29	1.07
187	1.14	2.14	8.62	12.60	1.55	1.28
218	1.33	2.50	10.00	14.70	1.80	1.49
312	1.90	3.57	14.37	21.00	2.58	2.14
625	3.80	7.15	28.75	42.00	5.17	4.28
1750	10.64	20.02	80.50	117.60	14.47	11.99
3125	19.00	35.75	143.75	210.00	25.85	21.41
6250	38.00	71.50	287.50	420.00	51.70	42.82
12500	76.00	143.00	575.00	840.00	103.40	85.64
18750	114.00	214.50	862.50	1260.00	155.10	128.46
25000	152.00	286.00	1150.00	1680.00	206.00	171.28
31250	190.00	357.50	1437.50	2100.00	258.50	214.10
46875	285.00	536.25	2156.25	3150.00	387.75	321.15
62500	380.00	715.00	2875.00	4200.00	517.00	428.20
No limit	1,000 f.	350.00 Kr.	No limit	10,000 Pesetas	1,000 Kr.	No limit
50,000 Lire	1,000 f.	350.00 Kr.	No limit	2,000 Pesetas	1,000 Kr.	No limit

roximate. They are basic official rates before bank service charge deductions.)

Money Matters

Currency regulations should be carefully observed. While there are no restrictions on the amount of *dollars* you can bring into a country, there are often limitations on the amount of a country's currency which you may import or export. Many countries also require that you export no more dollars than you bring in — so if you are entering country "X" with 300 dollars, you may not take out more than 300 dollars when leaving.

BELGIUM

The franc, divided into 100 centimes, is the Belgian unit of currency. The Belgian franc is worth two cents in American money. There is no limit to the amount of francs you may bring into or take out of Belgium.

DENMARK

Danes count their money in kroner, with 100 öre making a krone. The Danish krone is currently quoted at fifteen American cents. You may bring into or take out of Denmark a maximum of 500 kroner.

FRANCE

France's unit of currency is the franc, divided into 100 centimes. The New Franc (N.F.) is officially pegged at 4.93 to

the U. S. dollar. There is no limit to the amount of francs that you may bring into the country. You may take out of France no more than 250 New Francs.

GERMANY

The German unit is the mark (DM), divided into one hundred pfennigs. There are about 4.20 marks to the American dollar. There is no limit to the amount of money you can bring into or take out of Germany.

GREAT BRITAIN IRELAND

English currency is based on the pound which is worth $2.80. There are 20 shillings in a pound. The shilling is equal to twelve pence. The pound is written "£"; the shilling is written "s" or "1/-"; and the penny is written "d".

Many prices and professional fees in England are quoted in guineas. There no longer are any guinea notes or coins, but the term remains for convenience — one guinea is worth 21 shillings (21/-).

Other denominations are:

The florin, or two-shilling piece (2/-)

The half crown (2/6)

The fiver, or five pound note, the largest denomination in circulation since 1939.

In the Republic of Ireland you may freely exchange Irish and British currency of the same denomination.

ITALY

The lira is the Italian unit of currency. There's no limit to the amount of lire you may bring in, but 50,000 lire are all that you can export. There are 625 lire to the dollar. Count your bills carefully, and beware of black market bargains in currency.

NETHERLANDS

Guilders and cents form the basis of Dutch currency. The guilder is worth about twenty-six cents. You may bring an unlimited amount of guilders into the Netherlands. No more currency may be taken out than was brought in. The guilder is written "f".

NORWAY

Kroner and öre make up the Norwegian currency. The krone is divided into 100 öre and is worth fourteen cents. Regulations limit 350 kroner to be imported or exported per person.

PORTUGAL

The escudo, divided into 100 centavos, is the Portuguese unit of currency. There is no limit to the amount of escudos you may bring into or take out of Portugal. The symbol ($) is used between the escudo and centavo; '3$50' is 3 escudos and 50 centavos.

SPAIN

The peseta is the Spanish unit of currency, and is made up of 100 céntimos. Ten thousand pesetas may be brought into Spain. The currency export limit is 2,000 pesetas.

SWEDEN

The Swedish krona is roughly equivalent to nineteen cents. One thousand Swedish kronor is the maximum that may be taken into or out of Sweden. The 100-kronor note is the largest denomination that may be imported or exported.

SWITZERLAND

The Swiss franc is worth twenty-three cents, and is considered to be one of the strongest currencies in the world. There are 100 centimes to the franc.

There is no limit to the amount of currency you may have upon entering or leaving Switzerland. Switzerland is a good place to buy currencies of other nations at a good exchange rate.

Some Tips on Tipping

There need be no cause for embarrassment if tipping is done with common sense—and a few simple general rules are kept in mind.

In Europe, as elsewhere in the world, the usual tip for an average service should be about 15%. For a special service, the tips should be larger, in accordance with the service. If the charge, such as for a taxi fare, is less than the equivalent of $1.00, the tip should be about 20%.

Americans should bear in mind that a service charge is frequently included in European hotel and restaurant bills. If you're in doubt, ask your hotel clerk or restaurant waiter if it has been added. If not, pay a full tip. If it has been included, leave a small amount of change—about 5%—with the bill, in addition to the service charge.

Overtipping can be bad manners, undertipping poor manners or worse. Tip about what you would at home—and be neither intimidated nor niggardly. That way you'll travel with a clear conscience and no tipping worries.

100 Belgian francs	= $	2.04
100 Danish kroner	= $	14.70
100 French francs	= $	20.22
100 German DM'S	= $	24.00
100 British pounds	= $	285.00
100 Italian lire	= $	.16
100 Dutch guilder	= $	26.50
100 Norwegian kroner	= $	14.20
100 Portuguese escudos	= $	3.50
100 Spanish pesetas	= $	2.56
100 Swedish kronor	= $	19.50
100 Swiss francs	= $	23.50

Country of Origin Plaques

Austria

Greece

Portugal

Belgium

Ireland

Spain

Denmark

Italy

Sweden

France

Luxembourg

Switzerland

Germany

Netherlands

Turkey

Great Britain

Norway

Yugoslavia

Many cars in Europe carry discs with letters identifying the country of origin. Here are the ones you are most likely to see during your European motoring.

Conversion Tables

(To help you find your way
through the metric maze.)

Except for Great Britain and Ireland, all the countries of Europe use the metric system of measurement. Weight, dimension and capacity are measured respectively in kilograms, meters, and liters. The American and British methods of measurement are readily convertible to the metric system.

Quarts & Gallons into Liters

Gasoline is called *petrol* in Great Britain, *essence* in France and Belgium, *benzina* in Italy, *benzin* in Germany and Denmark, *benzine* in Holland and Switzerland, *bensin* in Norway and Sweden. But whichever language is used under the Caltex or Regent sign, you'll find it's the very best gasoline you can buy in Europe.

U. S. Quarts	Liters
1	0.946
2	1.89
3	2.84
4	3.79
5	4.73
6	5.68
7	6.62
8	7.57
9	8.52
10	9.5

U. S. Gallons	Liters
1	3.78
2	7.57
3	11.36
4	15.14
5	18.93
6	22.71
7	26.50
8	30.28
9	34.07
10	37.85
15	56.79
20	75.71

One Imperial gallon equals 1.2 U. S. gallons, or 4.5 liters. Add 20% to liters in table above to get equivalents.

Kilometers to Miles

Here's a table you'll probably use regularly — until you have become accustomed to comparative units such as the number of kilometers equal to 10 or 20 miles. When you begin to think in kilometers, consider yourself practically a native!

Kilometers	Miles
1	0.62
2	1.24
3	1.86
4	2.48
5	3.10
6	3.72
7	4.34
8	4.97
9	5.59
10	6.21
20	12.42
30	18.64
40	24.85
50	31.07
60	37.28
70	43.49
80	49.71
90	55.92
100	62.14
200	124.18
300	186.42
400	248.56
500	310.70

Miles	Kilometers
1	1.60
2	3.21
3	4.82
4	6.43
5	8.04
6	9.65
7	11.26
8	12.87
9	14.48
10	16.09
20	32.18
30	48.27
40	64.37
50	80.46
60	96.55
70	112.65
80	128.74
90	144.83
100	160.93
200	321.86
300	482.79
400	643.72
500	804.65

Tire Pressure Table

European tire pressure is measured in atmospheres, or kilograms per square centimeter, instead of pounds per square inch. At the Caltex service station or the garage, you need only point out the pressure you want on this table if you don't speak the language.

Pounds per Square Inch	Atmospheres	Kilograms per Square Centimeter
16	1.08	1.12
18	1.22	1.26
20	1.36	1.40
22	1.49	1.54
24	1.63	1.68
26	1.76	1.82
28	1.90	1.96
30	2.04	2.10
32	2.16	2.24
36	2.44	2.52
40	2.72	2.80
50	3.40	3.50
55	3.74	3.85
60	4.08	4.20

Quick Metric Conversion Formulas

TEMPERATURE

To determine Centigrade:

Subtract 32 from the Fahrenheit reading and divide by 1.8

Example:

100°F = 37.7°C. 100°F less 32 = 68.

Divided by 1.8, 68 = 37.7°C.

DIMENSIONS

To convert centimeters into inches:

Divide the centimeters by 2.5

To convert kilometers into miles:

Multiply the kilometers by $\frac{5}{8}$

WEIGHT

To convert pounds into kilograms:

Multiply pounds by 5, and divide by 11.

Example:

2.2 pounds = 1 kilogram.

Multiply 2.2 by 5 = 11.

Eleven divided by 11 = 1.

CAPACITY

To convert U. S. gallons into liters:

Multiply gallons by 4, and subtract one-fifth of the number of gallons.

Example:

5 U. S. gallons = 19 liters (approx.)

Multiply 5 by 4 = 20.

One-fifth of 5 (gallons) = 1.

One subtracted from 20 = 19.

Size Chart

DRESSES	
U. S.	Europe
10	38
12	40
14	42
16	44
18	46

STOCKINGS	
U. S.	Europe
8	0
8½	1
9	2
9½	3
10	4
10½	5

SHOES	
U. S.	Europe
3	36
4	37
5	38
6	39
7	41
8	42
9	43
10	44

MEN'S SHIRTS	
U. S.	Europe
14	36
14½	37
15	38
15½	39
15¾	40
16	41
16½	42
17	43

MEN'S HATS	
U. S.	Europe
6½	53
6⅝	54
6¾	55
6⅞	56
7	57
7⅛	58
7¼	59
7⅜	60
7½	61

MEN'S SUITS	
U. S.	Europe
34	44
36	46
38	48
40	50
42	52
44	54
46	56
48	58

Road Directions

English	French	German	Italian
IS THIS THE RIGHT WAY TO THE...	EST-CE LA BONNE DIRECTION POUR ALLER...	IST DIES DER RICHTIGE WEG...	E'QUESTA LA STRADA PER ANDARE...
cathedral?	à la cathédrale?	zum Dom?	alla cattedrale?
church?	à l'église?	zur Kirche?	alla chiesa?
museum?	au musée?	zum Museum?	al museo?
town hall?	à la mairie?	zum Rathaus?	al municipio?
river?	à la rivière?	zum Fluss?	al fiume?
lake?	au lac?	zum See?	al lago?
castle?	au château?	zum Schloss?	al castello?
Please write down how many kilometers it is to—	Voulez-vous m'indiquer le nombre de kilomètres pour aller à—	Bitte schreiben Sie auf wieviele Kilometer es ist nach—	Per favore mi scriva qui quanti chilometri ci sono fino a—

Dutch	Danish	Swedish	Norwegian
IS DIT DE JUISTE WEG NAAR . . .	ER DETTE DEN RIGTIGE VEJ TIL . . .	ÄR DETTA RÄTTA VÄGEN TILL . . .	ER DETTE DEN RIKTIGE VEI TIL . . .
de kathedraal?	domkirken?	domkyrkan?	domkirken?
de kerk?	kirken?	kyrkan?	kirken?
het museum?	museet?	museet?	museet?
het stadhuis?	rådhuset?	rådhuset?	rådhuset?
de rivier?	åen?	älven?	elven?
het meer?	søen?	sjön?	vannet?
het kasteel?	slottet?	slottet?	slottet?
Kunt U alstublieft voor mij opschrijven hoeveel kilometers het is naar–	Vaer så venlig at skrive, hvor mange kilometer, der et till–	Var vänlig skriv, hur manga kilometer det är till–	Vennligst skriv ned hvor mange kilometer det er til–

Road Directions

English	French	German	Italian
To the right	à droite	rechts	a destra
To the left	à gauche	links	a sinistra
Straight ahead	tout droit	gerade aus	diritto
Street	rue	Strasse	strada
Road	route	Strasse	strada
Turn	tourner	abbiegen	voltare
First; second; third	premier; deuxième; troisième	erster; zweiter; dritter	primo; secondo; terzo
Traffic light	feu de circulation	Verkehrsampel	semaforo
River	la rivière	der Fluss	fiume
Bridge	le pont	die Brücke	ponte
At the crossroads	carrefour	Kreuzung	incroci stradali
This way	par ici	hier entlang	da questa parte
It is near	c'est près	es ist nahe	è vicino
It is far	c'est loin	es ist weit	è lontano

Dutch	Danish	Swedish	Norwegian
Naar rechts	til højre	till höger	til høyre
Naar links	til venstre	till vänster	til venstre
Rechtuit	ligeud	rakt fram	rett frem
straat	gade	gata	gate
weg	vej	väg	vei
afslaan	sving	krök	sving
eerste; tweede; derde	første; anden; tredje	första; andra; tredje	første; annen; tredje
verkeerslicht	trafiklys	trafikljus	trafikklys
rivier	åen	älven	elven
de brug	broen	bron	bro
op het kruispunt	ved vejkrydset	vid korsvägen	i veikrysset
deze kant	denne vej	den här vägen	denne veien
het is dichtbij	det er i naerheden	det är nära	det er like ved
het is ver	det er langt borte	det är långt borta	det er langt

Road Directions

English	French	German	Italian
PLEASE, WHERE IS . . .	S'IL VOUS PLAÎT, OÙ EST . . .	BITTE, WO IST . . .	PER FAVORE, DOVE C'È . . .
a hotel?	un hôtel?	ein Hotel?	un albergo?
a restaurant?	un restaurant?	ein Restaurant?	un ristorante?
a service station?	une station-service?	eine Tankstelle?	una stazione?
a telephone?	une cabine téléphonique?	ein Telefon?	un telefono?
a garage?	un garage?	eine Garage?	una autorimessa?
a post office?	un bureau de poste?	ein Postamt?	un ufficio postale?
a bank?	une banque?	eine Bank?	una banca?
a police station?	un poste de police?	eine Polizeiwache?	un ufficio di polizia?
WHERE CAN I PARK?	Où puis-je stationner?	Wo kann ich parken?	Dove posso parcheggiare?
PLEASE SHOW ME ON THIS MAP . . .	VOUDRIEZ-VOUS M'INDIQUER SUR CETTE CARTE . . .	WÜRDEN SIE MIR BITTE AUF DIESER KARTE ZEIGEN . . .	VOGLIATE INDICARMI PER FAVORE SU QUESTA CARTA . . .
the road to—	la route de—	den Weg nach—	la strada per—
how far it is to—	quelle distance y a-t-il jusqu'à—	wie weit ist es nach—	quanto dista—

Dutch	Danish	Swedish	Norwegian
KUNT U MIJ HELPEN? IK ZOEK . . .	SIG MIG VENLIGST, HVOR ER . . .	VAR VÄNLIG VISA MIG VAR DET FINNS . . .	VENNLIGST SI MEG, HVOR ER . . .
een hotel?	hotellet?	hotell?	et hotell?
een restaurant?	restauranten?	restaurant?	en restaurant?
een service station?	service-stationen?	service-station?	en bensinstasjon?
een telefoon?	telefonen?	telefon?	en telefon?
een garage?	vaerkstedet?	garage?	et verksted?
een post-kantoor?	postkontoret?	postkontor?	et posthus?
een bank?	banken?	bank?	en bank?
een politie-bureau?	politi-stationen?	polisstation?	en politistasjon?
Waar kan ik parkeren?	Hvor kan jeg parkere?	Var kan jag parkera?	Hvor kan jeg parkere?
WILT U MIJ ALSTUBLIEFT OP DEZE KAART TONEN . . .	VIL DE VAERE SÅ VENLIG AT VISE MIG PÅ DETTE KORT . . .	VISA MIG PÅ DENNA KARTA . . .	VIL DE VAERE SÅ SNILD Å VISE MEG PA DETTE KARTET . . .
de weg naar–	vejen til–	vägen till–	veien til–
hoe ver is het naar–	hvor langt der er til–	hur långt det är till–	hvor langt det er til–

Car Service

English	French	German	Italian
Fill it up, please	Faites-le plein s'il vous plaît	Ich möchte tanken	Prego, fate il pieno
WILL YOU PLEASE...	S'IL VOUS PLAÎT, VOULEZ-VOUS...	WÜRDEN SIE BITTE...	PER FAVORE...
check the oil	vérifier l'huile	den Oelstand prüfen	controllare il livello dell'olio
change the oil	changer l'huile	das Oel wechseln	cambiare l'olio
clean the windshield	essuyer le pare-brise	die Windschutzscheibe putzen	pulire il parabrezza
fill the radiator	remplir le radiateur	Kühlwasser nachfüllen	controllare l'acqua nel radiatore
check the battery	vérifier les accumulateurs	die Batterie prüfen	controllare la batteria
put water in the battery	remettre de l'eau distillée dans les accumulateurs	die Batterie mit destilliertem Wasser auffüllen	riempire la batteria con acqua distillata
check the spark plugs	vérifier les bougies	die Zündkerzen prüfen	controllare le candele
grease the car	graisser la voiture	den Wagen abschmieren	ingrassare l'automobile
wash the car	laver la voiture	den Wagen waschen	lavare la macchina
check the tire pressure	vérifier le gonflage	den Reifendruck prüfen	controllare la pressione delle gomme
adjust the brakes	régler les freins	die Bremsen nachstellen	controllare i freni
I want ..... liters of Caltex	Je voudrais ..... litres d'essence Caltex	Ich möchte ..... Liter Caltex Benzin	Lo desidero ..... litri di benzina Caltex

Car Service

Dutch	Danish	Swedish	Norwegian
Bijvullen alstublieft	Vaer så venlig at fylde tanken	Kan jag få full tank, tack	Full tank, takk
WILT U...	VAER SÅ VENLIG AT...	VAR GOD...	VIL DE...
de olie controleren	kontrollere oliestanden	kontrollera oljan	se om jeg trenger olje
de olie verversen	skifte olie	byt olja	skifte oljen
de voorruit, schoonmaken	tørre vindspejlet af	gör ren vindrutorna	pusse frontglasset
de radiateur vullen	fylde vand på køleren	fyll på kylarvatten	fylle radiatoren
de batterij controleren	kontrollere akkumulatoren	kontrollera batteriet	prøve batteriet
de batterij met gedistilleerd water bijvullen	fylde akkumulatoren op med destilleret vand	fyll på destillerat vatten i batteriet	se om batteriet trenger vann
de bougies controleren	kontrollere taendrørene	kontrollera tändstiften	prøve tennpluggene
de auto doorsmeren	smøre vognen	smörj bilen	smøre vognen
de auto wassen	vaske vognen	tvätta bilen	vaske vognen
de spanning van de banden controleren	kontrollere trykket i ringene	mät trycket i däcken	prøve lufttrykket i ringene
de remmen stellen	justere bremserne	justera bromsarna	regulere bremsene
Ik wens ..... liter Caltex benzine	Jeg vil gerne have ..... liter Caltex benzin	Kan jag få ..... liter Caltex bensin	Jeg ønsker ..... liter Caltex bensin

Car Service

English	French	German	Italian
THERE IS SOMETHING WRONG WITH...	IL Y A QUELQUE CHOSE QUI NE VA PAS DANS...	ES IST ETWAS NICHT IN ORDNUNG MIT...	C'È QUALCOSA MALE CON...
the engine	le moteur	dem Motor	il motore
the brakes	les freins	den Bremsen	i freni
the clutch/ transmission	l'embrayage/ transmission	der Kupplung/ Schaltung	la frizione/ la trasmissione
the steering	la direction	der Steuerung	lo sterzo
the fuel system	l'arrivee d'essence	der Benzin-leitung	l'alimentazione di benzina
the oil pressure	la pression d'huile	dem Oeldruck	la pressione dell'olio
the starter	démarreur	dem Anlasser	motorino d'avviamento
the lights	l'éclairage	den Schein-werfern	i fari
Please fix this flat tire.	Voulez-vous réparer cette crevaison.	Würden Sie bitte diesen Reifen flicken.	Per favore mi ripari questa camera d'aria.
How long will it take?	Combien de temps cela prendra-t-il?	Wie lange wird das dauern?	Quanto tempo ci vorrà?
How much will it cost?	Combien cela coûtera-t-il?	Wie teuer wird das sein?	Quanto verrà a costare?
Please itemize the bill.	Pouvez-vous, s'il vous plaît, m'établir une facture detaillée?	Geben Sie mir bitte eine detaillierte Rechnung.	Vorreste per favore stilarmi una fattura dettagliata?

Dutch	Danish	Swedish	Norwegian
ER IS IETS NIET IN ORDE MET...	DER ER NOGET I VEJEN MED...	DET ÄR NÅGOT FEL MED...	DET ER NOE GALT MED...
de motor	motoren	motorn	moteren
de remmen	bremserne	bromsarna	bremsene
de koppeling/ transmissie	koblingen/ transmis-sionen	kopplingen/ transmissionen	clutchen/ gearkassen
de stuurin-richting	styretøjet	styran-ordningen	rattet
de benzine-toevoer	benzintilførslen	bränsle-systemet	bensin-tilførselen
de oliedruk	olietrykket	oljetrycket	oljetrykket
zelfstarter	selvstarter	självstarten	starteren
de lampen	lyset	strålkastarna	lysene
Wilt U deze lekke band repareren.	Vil De reparere denne punktering.	Var god laga denna punktering.	Vil De reparere punkteringen.
Hoe lang duurt het?	Hvor laenge vil det vare?	Hur lång tid tar det?	Hvor lang tid vil det ta?
Hoeveel kost dat?	Hvor meget koster det?	Vad kostar det?	Hvor meget vil det koste?
Mag ik de rekening gespecificeerd hebben?	Må jeg bede om en specificeret regning?	Kan jag få en specificerad räkning?	Må jeg få regningen spesifisert?

Keeping Posted

You can have your mail from home greet you like an old friend in a strange city. It's easy when you use one of these methods for forwarding mail:

If your itinerary is laid out in advance, and you know where you'll be day by day, you can make up a list of forwarding addresses to be given to your family, friends and business associates before you leave. If you've made advance reservations, your mail can be forwarded to your hotel; when you check in, ask the desk clerk for your mail.

Another way is to use the mail forwarding facilities of American Express. In large cities your mail can be sent to the local Mail Department of American Express, where it will be held until you pick it up.

In most of the smaller cities and towns throughout Europe, mail can be sent in your name addressed to "Poste Restante" (the equivalent of General Delivery) at the local post office, where you can pick it up when you identify yourself.

FOR YOUR NOTES

Caltex wishes you a happy holiday!

Printed in U.S.A.

954-GA

MEN WORKING

SLIPPERY ROAD

PEDESTRIAN CROSSING

WATCH OUT FOR CHILDREN

BEWARE OF ANIMALS

INTERSECTION WITH SIDE ROAD

TRAFFIC CIRCLE

DIRECTION TO FOLLOW

NO LEFT (Right) TURN

PARKING

MAIN ROAD AHEAD

STOP AT INTERSECTION

MAIN ROAD

END OF MAIN ROAD

TELEPHONE

END OF SPEED LIMIT

HOSPITAL

COMPULSORY CYCLE PATH

FILLING STATION

MECHANICAL HELP

Note: These road signs have been internationally adopted, and are the most frequently seen. Other road signs not internationally adopted are in use in some countries.

INTERNATIONAL ROAD SIGNS

△ DANGER SIGNS ○ SIGNS GIVING DEFINITE INSTRUCTIONS ■ INFORMATIVE SIGNS

DANGEROUS CURVE

ROAD INTERSECTION

UNEVEN ROAD

LEVEL CROSSING WITH GATES

LEVEL CROSSING WITHOUT GATES

DANGER

SPEED LIMIT

CLOSED TO MOTOR VEHICLES

CLOSED TO MOTORCYCLES

CLOSED EXCEPT TO MOTORCYCLES

NO ENTRY

ROAD CLOSED

RIGHT CURVE

LEFT CURVE

DOUBLE CURVE

OPENING BRIDGE

DANGEROUS HILL

ROAD NARROWS

MEN WORKING

SLIPPERY ROAD

PEDESTRIAN CROSSING

WATCH OUT FOR CHILDREN

BEWARE OF ANIMALS

INTERSECTION WITH SIDE ROAD

TRAFFIC CIRCLE

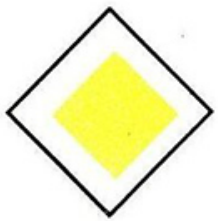
DIRECTION TO FOLLOW

NO LEFT (Right) TURN

PARKING

MAIN ROAD AHEAD

STOP AT INTERSECTION



MAIN ROAD

END OF MAIN ROAD

TELEPHONE

END OF SPEED LIMIT

HOSPITAL

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